NORTHWESTERN PEOPLE UP IN ARMS AGAINST J. J. HILL'S RAIL-WAY PROJECT.

THEY ORIECT TO A TRANSACTION WHICH WILL PUT THEM AT THE MERCY OF A POWER-

ssential to the prosperity of business interests solves heavily for this purpose. The pec the consolidation of paral uth Dakota, Montana and Washington. the Northwestern people learned a few chief systems of railways, the Northern the sole control of one man, they rested hod of accomplishing this object. They ow astonished and indignant over the recently losed fact that a powerful combination hanking interests in Europe, in Canada and in their laws and to accomplish by indirection what these laws expressly prohibit to be done

sche Bank of Berlin, which is said to have espondents in all parts of the world, and this nucleus have rallied a number of strong Tork institutions, as well as all the banking that have hitherto supported the Great rthern Pacific into the hands of James J. lly do away with all competition in railway in 2,000 miles of country lying between east and the Pacific coast on the west. The is not denied or in any way obscured. It is ngaged as compensation for underwriting ar in Wall Street that if the plan can essfully carried through, there will at least \$10,000,000 to divide among the

endeavored to protect themselves in railroad corporation shall consolidate franchises, rights or property thereo

but are not quite so strongly work connected and operated together stitute one continuous main line." The Wash ington statute permits the consolidation of any rail corporation with any other railroad corpora tion within or without the State "when such other oration does not own any competin people of Montana, in entering upon

were not willing to intrust what they rei as the vital matter of railway competition light be influenced by the selfish designs of ns. They placed in their Constitution the owing ironclad provision: "No railroad corcompeting line; neither shall it in any business or earnings with usiness or earnings of any other railroad corporation, nor shall any officer of such railroad, express other railroad, express or owning or having control of a parallel competing

Now, have not the people of the Northwestern States the right to feel indignant over the news that a powerful combination of capital is at work in Wall Street on a scheme to defy these statutory and constitutional safeguards which they have de vised to assure to themselves and their descendants for all, time the great business advantages and con-

veniences of competitive transportation?

TWO COMPETING SYSTEMS. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific sys ams compete for business at all the principal traffic producing points in Northern Minnesota, North Da-kota, Montana, Northern Idaho and Washington. They also compete in the Province of Manitoba, where the Northern Pacific owns 300 miles of road and where the Great Northern obtains business through its friendly relations with the Canadian The Legislature of Manitoba, in chartering the Northern Pacific lines, went so far as to require that there should be printed upon the stocks and bonds a provision that no consolidation should be made with either the Great Northern or Ca-nadian Pacific companies. In nearly all of Northnadian Pacific companies. In nearly all of Northern Minnesota and in nearly all of the territory of the States further West there are no railway lines other than those belonging either to the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern. The principal towns and cities where these two great systems compete for business are as follows: In Wisconsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the body of the labor in Missonsin Superior at the labor consin, Superior, at the head of the lake; in Minnesota, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, Fargo's Falls, Moorehead and Crookston; in North Dakota, Fargo, Wahpeton, Castleton, Grand Forks and Grafton; in Montana, Helena, Butte, Anaconda and a number of important mining points; in Northern Idaho the Coeur d'Alene mining towns, which the Great Northern reaches by a traffic arrange-ment with the Oregon Rallway and Navigation Comment with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and to which the Northern Pacific runs its own lines; in Washington, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Whatcom, Olympia and other Puget Sound towns reached by the Great Northern by steamboats from Seattle or by its own lines of railroads, and the Northern Pacific operates branch roads, and the Northern Pacific operates branch roads, and where the Great Northern gets access through its realions with the Oregon Railway and Navigation. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have about the same mileage, aggregating in the case of each about five thousand miles of road. The Northern Pacific is in bankruptcy, owing in part to its too heavy capitalization and in part to the aggressive heavy capitalization and in part to the aggressive theoretical of its rival, which was built when also and material were cheap and which has a labor and material were cheap and which has a labor and material were cheap and which has a labor and material were cheap and which has a labor and he Northern Pacific is about \$25,000 per mile; that of the Great Northern, including stock on which it pays dividends, is about \$25,000 per mile. When J. Hill completed his road to the Pacific Coale he said that he would have the Northern Pacific had been able to get the freight Northern Pacific had been able to get the freight Northern Pacific had been able to get the freight fate during the last three years which it obtained before the completion of the Great Northern to Puget Sound it would have weathered the financial florm and kept out of the hands of receivers, in spite of its enormous burden of debt. The proposition to throw it now into the power of its great them to throw it now into the power of its great them to throw it now into the power of its great them to throw it now into the power of its great them to throw it now into the power of its great them to the power of its great them to the power of its great the fire and the communities which depend pany, and to which the Northern Pacific runs its

LARGE POPULAR INTERESTS INVOLVED. The question is one which vitally interests a very arge proportion of the farmers, miners, iumbermen, and merchants of five American States and one Canadian Province. Not long ago the people of St Pagi, aided by those of the towns all along the Great Northern line, as far west as Seattle, cele-Great Northern line, as far west as Seattle, celetraied the completion of Mr. Hill's road to the Pacific Coast Triumphal arches were built in St.
Pail in his honor, and an enormous procession of
emblematic floats and of civic and military organitations wound through our streets and was reviewed by Mr. Hill, who sat upon a lofty platform,
aurounded with flowers and bannets, in almost refar state, with the Governor of Manesots on his
light hand and the Mayor of St. Paul on his left,
thase kreat honors were paid to him because he had
built a line to the Pacific Coast to compete with
the Northern Pacific. This competition furnished by
him was regarded as of the greatest value to all our
business interests. Now, we find to our sorrow
hat he is throwing all his great talents and energy
into a scheme for abolishing all competition in the
vast bett of country traversed by his lines and by
the of his rival, the Northern Pacific.
The lawyers engaged by Mr. Hill and by the
powerful combination of banking interests are
studying three methods for getting around the
constitutional and legal obstacles in the way of

METTER BEFORE THAN AFTER.

carrying out their plan. One is to build or buy a short north and south road, which would not be competitive with either of the two transcontinental lines, and then to have the company owning that road acquire both those lines. The second is to organize a company under the laws of New-Jersey, similar to Henry Villard's old Oregon Transcontinental Company, or to his more recent North American Company, and to acquire through this instrumentality the control of both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The third is to constitute a trusteeship, which shall hold the control of the Great Northern stock and of the Northern Pacific securities when that road is reorganized, and name separate boards of directors for the two systems, which will work under the orders of the trustee. All that stands in the way of the carrying out of one or the other of these three projects of evasion is the fear of the people of the Northwestern States.

I beg to assure the lawyers and bankers who are at work on this vast project for abolishing railway competition in the Northwest that their fears are well founded. Our people will demand of the courts that they enforce the laws against the consolidation of competing lines, and if there should be any failure to obtain justice in the courts an indignant public sentiment will demand the assembling of State Legislatures in special session to pass penaliaws for the enforcement of the provisions of our civil codes. We believe that our future prosperity depends upon competition in transportation service. By long continued efforts in Corgress we have obtained a deep waterway from Duluth to Buffalo to cheapen the carrying of our grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and we intend to push this waterway on to New-York Harbor. We have secured competition in railway service by liberal gifts of public lands, of rights of way, of terminal facilities, of town and city bonds and of valuable franchises and privileges. If the bankers of New-York, Berlin and London imagine that they can rob us of these advan

New-York, Aug. 3, 1895.

## AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

A TALK WITH EX-GOVERNOR ALBERT G.

HE THINKS THE FREE-SILVER AGITATION WILL NOT BE MUCH OF A FACTOR IN THE NEXT NATIONAL ELECTION-GOVERNOR

the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Porter has just returned from a three months' trip up the in excellent health and said that he felt more like a truant than an invalid. When he was asked about politics in Indiana he said: "I am just trying to catch up myself. I have been away so long that have kind of lost the run of things. I think every-thing is quiet in the Hoosier State, however, in the line of politics."

Some weeks ago, Governor Claude Mathews, of Indiana, was in the city, and in discussing affairs there, said that he did not doubt that if the question of free coinage of silver were put to a vote in Indiana at that time, the result would be slightly in favor of free coinage. When Mr. Porter was asked about this he said: "Taking Indiana, or, in fact, taking all the Western States as a unit, I do not doubt that they are predisposed to an expansion of the currency—or, rather, I should say they were predisposed to the expansion of the currency. That is a peculiar fact in connection with a period of business depression. Then the public as a rule is in favor of increasing the currency so that everybody can have money. As times get better this feeling dies out, and I hardly think that the free-silver agitation will prove so much of a factor in the next National election.

In reply to a question regarding the reports that Governor Mathews is a possible candidate for the nomination on the Democratic National ticket next year, and that the Governor would have the support of the Indiana delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, Mr. Porter answered: "I think it is probable that he will receive the support of the State delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, Mr. Porter answered: "I think it is probable that he will receive the support of the State delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, Mr. Porter answered: "I think it is probable that he will receive the support of the State delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, Mr. Porter answered: "I think it is probable that he will receive the support of the State delegation in the next Democratic National can deal Governor Whitcomb was an able man and a scholar. Had he lived he would probably have been a candidate for the nomination himself, He had a strong following in the State, and this will doubtless help Governor Mathews a great deal." Some weeks ago, Governor Claude Mathews, of In-

deal."
"What do the people in Indiana think of General Harrison's chances for a renomination?"
"We people of Indiana think he has a strong chance. He served once faithfully and successfully. He is strong and we think that he is available for another nomination."
Ex-Governor Porter expects to remain here for some days and then go back to Indiana.

ARRIVAL OF MME. DE CESPEDES.

SHE IS HERE TO SEE HER SON-CUBAN SYMPA THIZERS ELATED-A CONSULTATION

WITH SENOR PALMA. The seat of consultation between the Cuban leaders in New-York is transferred on Sunday from this city to Central Valley, where Senor Thomas Es-trada Palma, the newly elected delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary party in this city, has his home. The headquarters at No. 66 Broadway, which present such a scene of activity during the week, are deserted. A consultation was held there yester-day between Schor Palma and several of the local leaders, but nothing of importance was done, so far as could be learned.

The arrival in the city yesterday of Mme, de The arrival in the city yesterday of Mme. de Cespedes, widow of the first President of a Cuban Republic, caused quite a stir. She came to visit her son, Manuel de y Cespedes, who is secretary to General Rafael de Quesada, and is also his nephew. Manuel de y Cespedes is also an assistant of Gonzalo de y Quesada, his cousin, who is secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary party in America, Mme. Cespedes is here simply on a visit, to see her son, and lend aid, if possible, to the Cuban leaders here.

son, and lend aid, if possible, to the Cuban leaders here.

There is rejoicing among the Cuban sympathizers in this city. A vessel is expected in from Havana this week which they think will bring them good tidings. They feel confident that General Martinez Campos is hemmed in at Bayamo by General Gomez and his troops and that a battle is imminent. They also declare that, if a battle does take place, the Spanish Army will be routed and that the Spanish General, Campos, will either be killed or taken prisoner. The only fear of the patriots now is that the reinforcements from Spain, which now is that the reinforcements from Spain, which were told of in The Tribune yesterday morning, will arrive before General Campos can be engaged in battle by General Gomez and that by such a relief the Spanish troops may be saved from an utter rout.

lief the Spanish utter rout.

It is known that several filibustering expeditions are cruising around off the shores of Cuba with excellent chances of safely landing. The safe landing of two expeditions last week has been an inspiration to others, and the leaders are planning for extensive and telling expeditions in the near future.

SENATOR PEFFER TALKS ON LABOR. Senator William A. Peffer, of Kansas, delivered an address in the University Temple, at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon before an audience that numbered about four hundred. A heavy thundershower which began an hour before the opening of the meeting seriously affected the at-tendance. The subject of the lecture was "The Labor Problem a Moral Problem."

A GIRL KILLED IN A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. Miss Nellie Rader, fifteen years old, of Paterson, N. J., was killed in a runaway accident on the Preakness Mountain last night. She was riding with her brother, when the horse became fright-ened and dashed into a telephone pole. The girl was dead when picked up from the roadside.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE DEFENDER.

WINNING BY NARROW MARGINS.

From The New-York Times. Some people are a bit disturbed because the Defender is winning her victories by only a small margin of time in each instance. That, of course, is a fact worth noting, but still more notable is the fact that, except when something breaks, she always wins.

VALUE OF PRELIMINARY TRIALS.

From The Brooklyn Times.

It is a pity that the Defender met with the accident yesterday, as the race was hers out for the unfortunate mishap. These contests, however, which are preliminary to the great international race, have a value of testing not only the sailing qualities of the boat, but of her sail-carrying capacity and the strength of important parts of her rigging. This is the time for any weakness to display liself, that it may be remedied before the great international race takes place.

DEFENDER'S ABILITY TO CARRY SAIL.

PEFENDER'S ABILITY TO CARRY SALE.

The Defender won another notable victory in the run of the New-York Yacht Club fleet yesterday from Newport to Martha's Vineyard. She again proved her superiority to the Vigilant in the most conclusive fashion. But that is not all. She proved her ability to carry her big sall spread well in a fresh breeze. That is something which the new Valeyrie has demonstrated that she can't do. DEFENDER WILL BE ALL RIGHT SEPT. 1.

From The New-York Mail and Express. From The New-York Mail and Express.

Weaknesses which cannot be detected in construction must be developed in trial, and this is the chief object of having the Defender work so industriously in advance of the international contest. By September I she will have been subjected to all sorts of wind and water, every weak spot strengthened, and she will be so warmed up and steadied by her practice that we shall look with very great confidence to the day when she crosses the line with Valkyrie III

The Defender is at least having her accidents at the right time.

COLONEL GRANT SAYS HE HAS NOT CON-SIDERED THE SUBJECT.

COMMISSIONER PARKER DOES NOT THINK THE EAKINS TRIAL WILL SERIOUSLY DISTURB

trial of Captain J. B. Eakins remains unhealed yesterday. Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker and Andrews, having given their views definitely in their statement of Saturday, and Commissioner Grant, having said what he thought was necessary in reply, the Board remains divided on this one point. The members seen yesterday had nothing of importance to add to what has been printed, and it is probable that they will say nothing until there is a meeting, at which the disagreement will reach a crisis or end in a satisfactory adjustment. Com-When Commissioner Grant was seen at his home, No. 25 East Sixty-second-st., yesterday, he was asked whether the disagreement with

"I haven't thought about it," said the Commissioner. He added that he did not intend to be a "disturbing element in the Board."

When asked if this meant that he would resign

action of the Board, he said that he "really couldn't tell."

To other questions suggested by the present condition of things—such as whether he resented the intimation by his fellow-Commissioners that he had declared the Eakins trial "a crime" while sitting as a judge, and that he had not heard more than one-tenth of the testimony—Commissioner Grant smilingly but firmly declared that he had nothing whatever to say. He did say, however, that no advances had been made or conferences held yesterday by his colleagues, or between his colleagues and himself.

Commissioner Parker delivered an address last night, at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Park-ave, and Eighty-sixth-st. The church was well filled, and the Commissioner told the audience, among other things, that he believed that a vote would show that two-thirds of the citizens are in favor of the Sunday-closing law. He added that he hoped the law would be enforced even more satisfactorily than at present, and referred to the fact that it had been passed as a means to corruption.

After Commissioner Parker had ended his remarks he was followed by the Rev. F. C. Iglehart, pastor of the church, who spoke in the same vells.

When Commissioner Parker was asked by a water that the pastern was asked by a state of the same was a sked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a state of the same was a sked by a state of the same was a sked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was asked by a same and the commissioner parker was

wein.

When Commissioner Parker was asked by a Tribune reporter whether he thought the Eakins matter was likely to disturb further the harmony of the Board, he said he did not. He said he thought recent incidents in the Board would have no effect on the trial of Captain Eakins.

Frank Moss, prosecuting attorney in the Eakins case, was not at home when a Tribune reporter called at his house yesterday.

## BISHOP POTTER TO LEAVE THE EAST SIDE.

Bishop Potter conducted the last Sunday service of his stay in the East Side last night at the pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st., and there was a special

Bishop Potter delivered a brief sermon, but made no reference to his departure from the pro-Cathe-dral. He spoke of the prejudice existing against certain nationalities. This prejudice could not be removed by education or culture. Education, he Christ.

Bishop Potter will remain at the pro-Cathedral until the latter part of the week.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE FIRST.

FAILING IN HIS PURPOSE, DE GROOT COMMITTED SUICIDE.

a revolver with murderous intent at his wife, Mrs. Katle De Groot, at their home, No. 3,007 O'Donnell-st., this morning, and falling in his purpose, turned the weapon against himself with fatal effect. Last Monday De Groot took a new revolver home and told his wife that he was going to kill her with and told his wife that he was going to kill her with it. Mrs. De Groot thought her husband was jesting, but his strange actions soon began to cause anxiety to her. Early this morning De Groot pulled the revolver from beneath the pillow, and Mrs. De Groot, appreciating her danger, dashed into her children's bedroom. As she turned to close the door her husband fired, but the builet imbedded itself in the wail above her head. The would-he murderer attempted to follow up the attack, but his stepson came to the rescue of his mother and locked the door. A few minutes later there was another report of the revolver and De Groot was found dead with a builet wound in his right temple.

THE GAGE HEIRS TO SUE HETTY GREEN.

CHICAGO PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS, HELD BY MRS. GREEN, INVOLVED.

Chicago, Aug. 4.-A case involving Chicago erty valued at from three to five millions of dollars, and in which the plaintiffs are the children of the late George W. Gage, and the defendant Mrs. Hetty Green, of New-York, will probably be heard in the Supreme Court of the United States early in November. David A. Gage and his brother, George W., came to Chicago from Boston in 1852, the former to accept the presidency of the Rock Island road, and the latter going into the hotel business. Later, David Gage embarked with his brother in hotel-keeping and real estate, the two acquiring considerable property. After the death of David, George lost the big hotel they were running, and a George lost the big hotel they were running, and a few years later was appointed chief of the South Park Commission. He lived for some time on his salary of \$2,500 a year, and died September 25, 1875. When his will was probated, it was found that Mr. Gage had borrowed \$50,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company and \$100,000 from Mrs. Hetty Green on his Chicago year later in 1877. Main Green for the company and \$100,000 from Mrs. on his Chicago real estate. In 1877 Hetty Green foreclosed on her mortgage for non-payment of interest, and by order of the Court all the real estate of Mr. Gage in Chicago was sold, and Hetty Green

The property thus sold consisted of 450 acres at Fifty-fifth-st. and Western-ave., where there is now a little park known as Gage Park, at the intersec-tion of Garfield Boulevard and Western-ave.; nine house lots on Greenwood-ave., near Fifty-first-st., in Egandale, and the house and lot No. 243 Michigan-ave. All this property now stands in the name of Hetty Green. It is estimated to be worth from

\$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Mrs. Gage and her children moved to Boston in 1880, and eight years later George W. Gage, jr., re-ceived a letter from H. H. Talcott, a lawyer, of Chicago, stating that the estate of George W. Gage in Chicago had never been settled, and that Chicago, stating that the estate of George W. Gage in Chicago had never been settled, and that there was a sum of money from the estate in the hands of the county treasurer for which there was no claimant. Mr. Gage came to Chicago and engaged John E. Cornell in the case, and some time later the attorney discovered what he considered a flaw in the foreclosure papers. He thought it warranted the bringing of a suit against Mrs. Green to compel her to restore all the property formerly owned by George W. Gage and now standing in her name, on payment of the original amount ioaned, \$150,000. Motion to reclaim the property was made hefore Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court. Judge Blodgett quashed the motion. Advice was then taken of Judge Gresham, late Secretary of State. He declared that the plaintiffs had an excellent case and advised that it be carried to the United States Supreme Court. This has been done, and Justice Field, after taking the papers, set the case down for a hearing before the appeliate bench in November. The case is on the calendar as "Corneli vs. Green."

The claimants and heirs of this vast estate, if decision is rendered in their favor are George W. Gage, jr., now a clerk at the Weillinston Hotel, this city, the proprietor of which is A. S. Gage, a relative: David A. Gage, of Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Harry Hall, of this city, Miss Mary B. Gage and Miss Caroline E. Gage, of Boston, all brothers and sisters.

GEORGE GOULD SAILS FOR HOME

Southampton, Aug. 4.-George Gould sailed for America to-day on his steam yacht the Atalanta. Mr. Gould had desired to make a cruise through the Mediterranean, but his yache-racing engage-ments demanded his presence at home.

## A DREAKY SUNDAY IN CAMP.

Peckskill, N. Y., Aug. 4.—It has been somewhat of a dreary day for the artillerymen. The sun had no chance whatever to-day, and the rain kept vis-itors away. There was nothing to do but sleep, or to wish for better days. The camp was without any church services this morning. There is no chaplain attached to any of the batteries, and ai-though Mr. Moore, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

though Mr. Moore, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. tent. did his best to get a speaker, his efforts proved of no avail.

This afternoon orders were issued appointing battalion officers for the afternoon battalion parade. Captain Laurel L. Olmstead, of the 6th Battery, will command the battalion. First Lieutenant William L. Fiannigan, of the 2d Battery, will be adjutant, and First Sergeant John L. Jameson, of the 1st, will be sergeant-major. A bettalion parade of batteries will be a new feature in camp.

Governor Morton, it is thought, will visit camp mext Friday.

NO THOUGHT OF RESIGNING. POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

FAVORING THE ENLARGED COMMITTEE

REASONS WHY THERE SHOULD BE MORE REPUI LICAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE INTERESTED IN THE WORK OF THE PARTY.

The plan for the enlargement of the Republican State Committee which was published in The Tribune last week has been generally approved by the papers throughout the State. The following are ne of the opinions expressed:

some of the opinions expressed:

"The Jamestown Journal."—The Republican Legislature of last winter drifted away from the people. To enlarge the State Committee would tend to bring the leaners of the party nearer the people and to restore the confidence that has been shaken. By all means let us have every Assembly district represented on the State Committee.

"The Albany State."—The State" speaks frankly because it speaks unscilishly. We have no axe to grind, no narrow purpose to serve in uphoiding this or attacking that individual. Keeping steadastly before us the party welfare and progress as the aim of our efforts, we are opposed to everybody and everything whose course is not in harmony with that object. The Republican party wants no oligarchy—much less does it want a despot—to dominate its counsels and direct its policy. Every Republican voice has a right to be heard, and every Republican voter has a right to fair and effective representation in the administration of party affairs.

"The Rome Citizen"—With the committee en-

representation in the administration of party affairs.

"The Rome Citizen."—With the committee enlarged as outlined, the chairman would be in constant touch with every Assembly district, and the committeeman from that district would not have so large a territory, but he would be able to possers a thorough knowledge of the condition of the party forces in every township. Under this plan the party cound be more thoroughly organized for active and effective political work.

"The Goshen Democrat."—The Republican party is the party of the people. Every one of the 10,000 Republicans in the Empire State has a right 16 have a voice in the management of party concerns, and no Republican, whether eminent or obscure, has any right to impeach the loyalty of others because they do not agree with him in regard to matters of organization and detail.

"The Malone Farmer."—We believe that a radical reorganization of the committee would be a good thing, and for the sake of love of Republicanism we hope that the Franklin County delegates, wheever they may be, to the coming convention, will use their utimost influence to bring such a reorganization about before we reach the same factional instability which has characterized the Democracy of the State the last few years. Their example

section of the State.
"The Dansville Advertiser."—The point is to make
the State Committee as largely a truly representative body as possible, representing the real sentiments of the electors of the various localities of the

ments of the electors of the various local State.

"The Warsaw Western New-Yorker."—Under the appointment proposed by the committee, of which the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss is the head, Albany. Erie, Kings and New-York would have sixty-eight committeemen, and the balance of the State eighty-two. It would thus be impossible for any four of any five counties to dominate the committee. The figures are well worth studying. The question is not one of factionalism, but one of equitable representation.

men who are working for this reform are contending against.

"The Schenectady Daily Union."—The reform of the State Committee must begin with the Republican citizens of the State in their caucus functions. If such action is not taken, through indifference to duty or lack of courage on the part of reputable citizens, so long will seifish political schemers direct the practical affairs of any party, be the conventions or committees large or smail.

"The Batavia News."—The closer the relations between the State Committee and the rank and file, the better the prospect for maintaining an active, efficient and enthusiastic organization.

"The Albany State."—The sole principle which should have controlling influence in deciding for or against an increase of the Republican State Committee is that the committee should be what its name implies, representative of the will of the Republican party, and not of any individual.

"The Workester (Mass.) Gazette."—One State committeeman from every district is not a very

"The Mail and Express."-The indications are The Mail and Express.—The indications are that when the State Committee means again it will be constituted of one member for each Assembly district under the new apportionment, or, in other words, it will be increased from thirty-five members to 150 members. This is the change so earnestly urged by many leading and influential Republicans throughout the State.

SENATOR BLACKBURN SCORES THE ADMIN-ISTRATION.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 4.—Senator Blackburn made his last speech in this section of Kentucky at Carlisle yesterday afternoon. The people of Nichsilver, are much in love with Mr. Blackburn as man, and they flocked to hear him until the house was full, and hundreds had to be turned away. Nearly all his speech, except that referring to free silver, was devoted to attacking the Administration at Washington for conspiring with the press of Kentucky to defeat him for the Senate. He will go to the extreme western end of the State to morrow, where the silverites are strong, and will make thirty or more speeches in that section.

J. SLOAT FASSETT HERE. J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung County, was in New-York yesterday. It was understood that he was at the Union League Club last evening.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS. Warsaw, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).-The Republican Senatorial Convention for the new XLVIth District, comprising Wyoming, Livingston and Alle-gany counties, will be held at Portage High Bridge, N. Y., on September 12. Seven delegates will represent each county. Under the old appor-

tionment, these conventions in this section were held outside the district. The Republicans of the Eighth Judicial District meet in Buffalo on the same date to hold their convention. MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY ILL.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Miss Susan B. Anthony is confined to her bed at her home in this city, and has been compelled to cancel immediate engagement. gazements.

Miss Mary S. \*Anthony said to-night that her sister was improving and that she hopes soon to be at her usual work again.



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THE FAD OF OUR STAR ACTORS.

OBITUARY.

ERENEZER KELLOGG WRIGHT.

Ebeneser Keilogg Wright, president of the Na-tional Park Bank, died at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning from meningitis, after an illness of less than two weeks. In last February he had an attack of fainting, which was, according to the best medical advice, attributed to nervous prostration, and considered of slight importance. However, actng on the advice of the directors of his bank, he sailed for Europe on April 17. For two months he travelled in France, Holland and England, returning to this country on June 22, apparently much benefited by the trip. About two weeks ago his home at No. 172 West Fifty-eighth-st, was closed for the summer and Mr. Wright, with his wife and younger daughter, went to Monmouth Beach. He came to New-York every day, and attended to his duties at the bank until Saturday, July 27. On that day he chatted while coming to the city better health and spirits. After returning to Mon headache and dizziness, crediting his illness to the heat. On Sunday he was better, but on Monday he had a relapse, and Dr. H. S. Houghton was sum-moned to attend him. Dr. Houghton said that nerous prostration, caused by overwork, was the cause of the trouble, and advised Mr. Wright to take to his ed. Dr. Houghton was more than satisfied with the the cailing in of Dr. Peterson, of this city, a spe cialist in brain diseases. After consultation, Drs. Peterson and Houghton determined the case to be physicians nor the members of the family had hopes

Mr. Wright was born on July 28, 1837, at Wright's Settlement, in Oneida County. His great-grandfather went to Wright's Settlement in 1789 with two sons, and cleared a tract of land, which was named ifter him. In 1790 his great-grandfather leased 196 acres of land in Oneida, which is still owned by his ancestors on his father's side can be traced back to the year 1620, when the founders of his branch of the Wright family came to this country in the Mayflower. Mr. Wright's mother, Sophia Denio, who is still living, is a sister of the late Judge Denio, who was a justice of high standing in Oneida County. The original name of the Denio family was De Noyon, and late in the sixteenth century the members of the family, of whom Mr. Wright's mother was a descendant, came to America from Plearity, France. Mr. Wright's ancestors, both on his father's and on his mother's side, were prominent in Revolutionary times, and, by virtue of these connections, he was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Wright's ducation was gained at the county schools and at Rome Academy. When a boy he went to Utica and took a position in the Utica City Bank, of which his uncle, Judge Denio, was president. In the Utica Bank he rose to the position of paying teller, when, deeplie the entreaties of Judge Denio, he determined to seek his fortune in New-York. Coming to New-York in 1859, with no recommendations except his own sterling character and integrity, he was assigned to the place of paying teller in the Park Bank. At that time Reuben W. Howes was president of the bank, which had been chartered in March, 1866. In March, 1866, it was reorganized as a National bank.

Since 1866, the bank has experienced the most phenomenal growth. Its capital is now \$2,00,000. to the year 1620, when the founders of his branch

PROFESSOR WARREN T. WEBSTER

Professor Warren T. Webster, of whose death on Brooklyn, mention was briefly made in yesterday' Brooklyn. He was the oldest teacher in the Adelph Academy, with which he had been identified as pro fessor of Greek and Latin for twenty-nine years. Death was caused by nervous prostration, with which he had been afflicted for eighteen months. His physician advised giving up teaching a year ago, but Mr. Webster continued his duties all last year and through graduation.

matter is that the committee should be what its name implies, representative of the will of the gublican party, and not of any individual.

"The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette."—One State committeeman from every district is not a very large percentage of representation for the Republican vote of New-York State. It seems to Mr. Platt altogether too large. For that reason the State Committee ought to be increased as proposed. Still, we fear very much that the Republicans are not going to get rid of Mr. Platt in such an easy, off-hand fashion as that.

"The Springfield (Mass.) Republican."—There seems little doubt that the Republicans of the State are getting exceedingly out of patience with bossism itself, of which Platt is merely the most obnoxious present incarnation. It is not wholly inconceivable that "there are others." Mr. Bliss has hit it in the sentence: "The private party man is expected to contribute to campaign funds, to vote for candidates assigned for his support by presure arranged conventions, and otherwise to hold his peace."

"The Mail and Express."—The indications are

Academy nearly \$175,000 for the erection of new buildings.

Of late years he had had a number of assistants in the academy. He was at the head of the Coliegiate Department, and Greek and Latin students prepared by him had little trouble in passing entrance examinations in the big colleges. After the death of Professor John Cromble, in 1832, he was acting principal for a year. He was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, a Mason and a trustee of the Sanborn Seminary, of Kingston, N. H. At the Brown Alumni dinners he was always a prominent figure. He was married twice, his second wife surviving him. There were no children. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock to-night at the house, and the burial will be at Kingston, N. H., on Wednesday.

ALEXANDER N. LEWIS.

Judge Alexander N. Lawis, a well-known Republican of the First Ward, Brooklyn, died at his summer home, in Lakeville, Conn., on Saturday. His Brooklyn home was at No. 73 Pierrepont-st. He caught a severe cold at Lakeville a few weeks ago and it culminated in heart failure.

Mr. Lewis was born in Rockland County, this

State, seventy-seven years ago. He became a messenger boy in a New-York bank, and rose to be cashier, holding the position many years. During the war President Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New-York City District. He invented an envelope, the royalties from which netted him considerable money, and he patented the round-cornered playing cards. He was a prominent member of the Brooklyn Republican Club, and held the chairmanship of several com-Club, and held the chairmanship of several committees. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the club. When he was a yoing man he was permanently crippled in one of his legs. He enjoyed the close friendship of General Benjamin F. Tracy and Theodore B. Lewis. At one time he served as a member of the Board of Claims in Washington, and there received the title of "Indge," by which he was familiarly called afterward.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at Lakeville, and the body will be taken to Brooklyn for burial. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

CHARLES DUNLAP.

Chicago, Aug. 4.-Charles Dunlap, the general su perintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, died at 8:15 a. m. to-day at his rest dence, No. 6,830 Ross-ave., of injuries received at the Chutes last Thursday night. Mr. Dunlap was forty-eight years old and was one of the best-known railroad men in Chicago.

ROOM LEFT FOR EXHIBITS. The New-York Commission of the Cotton States

and Atlanta Exposition Society is rapidly completing its work. A contract has already been given for the erection of a New-York building at the Exposition, and the Commission has closed contracts with over fifty exhibitors from this State. Commissioner Swann said yesterday: "The general impression seems to prevail among those who want to make exhibits that it is now too

late, and that all the space is taken up. That is an erroneous impression. To be sure, it is a little late now, and most of the better space is gone, but we can accommodate all that come, and I want to say that we have room left, and would be glad to hear from any one who is desirous of making an exhibit. The Exposition will open September 19, and at last

the Commission has secured a statement of rates from the railroads for tickets from New-York to Atlanta. A letter giving rates was received by Mr.

Atlanta. A letter giving rates was received by Mr. Swann Saturday. It reads as follows:

For your information, beg to advise, that the following rates have been announced by the Southern Railway, from Washington City: Round-trip rate of \$30 25, based on one and one-half first-class fares; tickets to be sold September 5 and 12, and daily, beginning September 18, until December 15, with final limit January 7, 1886. Round-trip rate of \$15 25, based on one and one-tenth first-class fares, tickets to be sold, beginning September 16, until December 15, inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale. Round-trip rate of \$14, based on \$0 per cent of one first-class fare; tickets to be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, beginning September 17, until December 24, inclusive, with final limit ten days from date of sale.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FATAL FALL

HE TUMBLES FROM THE ROOF AND BREAKS HI

James A. McCook, a Brooklyn brushmaker, living in Dresden-st., near Ridgewood-ave., met a fatal ac-cident while walking in his sleep last Saturday morning. About 6:30 o'clock McCook got out of bed morning. About 6:30 o'clock McCook got out of bed and went up through the scuttle of his two-story house to the roof. His mother heard him rattling about the scuttle but thinking him awake, paid no particular attention to him. She heard nothing more until the body fell to the ground. Dr. Dunning, of Ar.ington-ave., was hastly summoned, and upon examination found that the unfortunate somnambulist had broken his neck. He lingered in a comatose condition until 9 o'clock, when he died.

NEARLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

THE GREATER PART OF THE TOWN OF SPRAGUE WASH., IN ASHES-NORTHERN PACIFIC CARSHOPS DESTROYED.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 4.—Sprague, the county seat of Lincoln County, the division point and location of the Northern Pacific carshops, and having a population of 3,000, was almost destroyed by fire hurricane, was blowing at the time, and

yesterday. A high wind, amounting almost to a hurricane, was blowing at the time, and the fire swept over the town with resistiess fury, destroying over \$1,000,000 worth of property in two hours. The fire broke out in a livery stable on the south side of the raliroad track, and swept across the north side. Within half an hour the town on both sides of the track was a seeking mass of flames.

On the north side the railroad station was the first to go, and from there the flames spread to the railroad headquarters building, ice house, hotels and restaurants, taking everything in the shape of a building. From the starting point another arm of fire began to lick up the buildings on the south side of the tracks. First two blocks of frame buildings facing the tracks went like a flash, and the immense carshops and roundhouse next took fire. Seven of the engines were drawn out in time to save them before the roundhouse fell in, burying three others. The huge oil tanks in the rear of the shops exploded, scattering the burning oil around and spreading the fire to the business portion of the town. The firemen were powerless to stay the flames, and within an hour every business house, with the exception of three small stores and the First National Bank, was in ashes, Little if any merchandise was saved.

Last night many of the citizens were homeless, a special train left here fast night carrying food and tents to the sufferers. The fire may be a deathblow to Sprague, as it is probable that the Northern Pacific will now move its shops here.

Don't Take Any Chances with a Stubborn Cold, ut get rid of it rationally with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a healing medicine for

Geo. C. Flint Co., as manufacturers, quote pifces he most stylish and durable Furniture heretofore thous 45 West 22d Street

BEAM-Entered into rest on Sunday, August 4, 1800 Kate F. Beam, daughter of the late John and Lydi

Funeral private.

BETTS—At Stamford, Conn., Lewis Hurbutt Betts, of Cambridge, Mass., in his 44th year.

Funeral from the residence of his brether, William L. Betts, at Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, August 6, 1825.

DAY-At Newark, N. J., August 1, 1835, Sarah Fraze-Brown, widow of Amos Day, aged 77 years 5 days.

Funeral services to-day, August 5, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, George B. Callen, 12 Saybrook Place, Newark.

GREGORY On August 2, Mary Gregory.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Ardonia, N. Y., Tuesday, August 6, at 2 p. m. MARTIN—On Sunday, August 4, 1895, Hiza A. Martin, in her 82d year. Puneral services on Sunday evening at her late resi-dence, No. 156 East 33d-st., at 8 p. m.

MEAD-On Saturday, August 3, at Newark, N. J., Theo dore Mead. Funeral services on Tuesday, August 6, at 3.30 o'cloc at his late residence, No. 41 Gray-st., Newark, N. J. at his late residence, No. 11 of Miller. At Queens, Long Island, on Sunday, August 6 in the Suth year of her age, Jane Matilda Miller, widow of Jacob Miller, at her late residence, Queens, Wednesday, August 7, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited.

NEHRBAS On August 3, Edith M. eldest daughter of Anna E. and the late Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, in the 16th year of her age. Functal services at the residence of her mother, 704 East 135th-st., on Wednesday, the 7th at 11 o'clock. PAULI.—At London, England, July 25, Minnie E., wife of the Rev, George A. Pauli. Funeral services at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Eloomfield, N. J., Monday, August 5, at 3 o'clock. VAN DER WART—August 1, 1895, Marvina F., Howes, beloved wife of the Rev, Herman Van der Wart, in her beloved wife of the Rev. Ferman 43d year.
Funeral, 2 p. m., Monday, August 5, from the parsonage for the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J. Frains leave Certiandisst., via Susquehanna and Wester R. R., 1316, and New-York and New-Jersey R. R., p. m., from foot Chambers-st.

WRIGHT-On Sunday morning, August 4, at Monmout Beach, Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, in the 50th year of WOODLAWN CEMETERY. Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st. Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Harlem Railroad.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson,
reau of information, 5 Vanderbilt-ave., N. Y. City.

Special Notices.

By order of the Trustees of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, the Astor Library building, Lafayette Place, will be closed from Monday, August 19th, to Saturday, September 14th, 1935, both inclusive. ROBBINS LITTLE, Superintendent.

Monday, August P. ROBBINS LITTLE, Superintendent.

Highest award for artificial teeth at Columbian Exposition was granted Dr. Henry F. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington-ave, cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth. Expression restored. Gas administered. Telephone, 38 B38th.

All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane-st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending August 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. g. Aller, via Southampton and Bremen Getters for Ireland must be directed 'per Aller').

TUENDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. a. Southampton and Bremen Getters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller").

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Great Britain, except London and Ireland, per c. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown directers for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic"); at 8 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m., for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Southampton, at 10 a. m. for Beigium direct, per s. s. Friesland, via Antwerp detters must be directed "per Friesland", via Antwerp detters must be directed "per Friesland", via Antwerp detters must be directed "per Friesland", Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Zaandam, via Amsterdam detters must be directed "per Zaandam"). SATURDAY—At 3 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Touraine, via Havre; at \$20 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown detters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria"), at 5.30 a. m. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russia, per s. s. Trave, via Bremen detters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave"); at 6 a. m. for Scotland direct per s. s. Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "pe

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
WEST INDIES, ETC.

WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY-At 3 p. m. for Beilze, Puerto Cortes and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 5 p. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Manitoba; at 5 p. m. for Cape Colony and Natal, per s. s. Strathcarron detters must be directed 'per Strathcarron'); at 9 p. m. for Jamalea, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY-At \*3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans, at \*3 p. m. for Bluefleids, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 1 p. m. for Bluefleids, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. v. Vigilancia, via Havana, at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1.30 p. m.) for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, per s. s. New-York, at 9 p. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY-At \*3 p. m. for Biuefleids, per steamer from British Principles. FRIDAY-At \*3 p. m. for Bluefields, per steamer from

FILIDAY—At '3 p. m. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orteans.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso detters must be directed "per Panama"; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Alleghany (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island and Hayti, per s. s. Alvena; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 c. m.) for Colom and Punama, per s. s. Finance (letters must be directed "per Finance"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Colombia, via Colon (letters for Gustemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam and Yucatan, per s. s. Seguranca (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 11 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Silvia.

Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Segurados" 11 at 11 a. m. for Newfoundiand, per s. s. Silvia.

Mails for Newfoundiand, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 a. m. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fia. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. China (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 7 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warmoo (from Vancouver), close here daily after July 19 and up to August 9 at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 17 at 6:30 p. m. tor on arrival at New-York of s. a. Etrurta with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria sfrom Tacorna), close here daily up to August 18 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria (from Tacorna), close here daily up to August 19 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for themail (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 19 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 23 at 6:30 p. m. previous day, CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.